



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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FBIS-APR-94-201

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NOTICE TO READERS: Effective 1 October, the processing indicators appearing in brackets at the start of each item in this publication will be changed. All new indicators will begin with "FBIS" to make the material more easily identifiable. Some will also indicate whether the item has been translated from the vernacular or transcribed from English.

An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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Nine Countries Ratify Common Market Treaty

MB1710170094 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 17 Oct 94 p 3

[Report by Edward West]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town—Nine African countries had during the past seven months ratified a treaty to establish the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (Comesa) and three more had indicated they would sign within the next two weeks, Comesa secretary-general Bingu wa Mutarika said at the weekend.

The treaty—to transform the Preferential Trade Area (PTA), establish a common market of about 270 million people, remove all tariffs and eliminate all non-tariff trade barriers by 2000—was signed on 3 November last year. It will come into force once 11 countries have ratified it. Mutharika led a Comesa delegation to SA last month to invite the country to join. Government has since established a committee to investigate membership.

Mutharika said Namibia, Zimbabwe, and Madagascar had approved treaties to join while Mozambique, Swaziland, and Lesotho were considering ratification. Countries which had ratified the treaty were Eritrea Ethiopia, Sudan, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia and Mauritius. Mutharika said he was confident the Comesa treat would be fully ratified at its first summit in Malawi in December. He pointed out that the opening of European markets through the establishment of the EC had made it more difficult for African countries to enter them.

One Comesa initiative currently operating was its Road Customs Transit Declaration Document, giving hauliers free access across borders. This had halved trucks' turnaround time.

Southern African Naval Chiefs To Meet in Cape Town

MB1310160594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1431 GMT 13 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pretoria Oct 13 SAPA—Southern African naval chiefs are scheduled to meet in Cape Town next Tuesday [18 October] for talks on co-operation, the South African Navy said in a statement on Thursday, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports.

African Energy Systems Called 'Wildly Inefficient'

MB1510154394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2038 GMT 14 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town October 14 SAPA—The energy infrastructures of many African countries were "wildly inefficient", World Energy Council [WEC] Secretary General Ian Lindsay said on

Friday [15 October]. This view would not be popular with many ministers or their governments, he said, but many of these countries lost up to 50 per cent of their potential energy supply because of a lack of maintenance, finance, and management.

Speaking near the close of the WEC's Southern and East Africa Regional Energy Forum in Cape Town, he said the positive side was that in many cases it would not take a lot of money to make these systems considerably more efficient.

Probably only a third of the delegates to the conference fully understood the implication of their own countries' requirements for increased energy over the next 20 to 30 years. There was very little long-term planning, and energy projects often needed lead times of a decade or more.

Financing was a major issue in the energy business. The WEC and the World Bank believed global energy development would cost 30 trillion U.S. dollars over the next 25 to 30 years. Only some 20 per cent of this financing would come from international sources, and the other 80 per cent was problematic. If African countries did not deregulate their energy infrastructures and make them more efficient they would have trouble attracting investors and would be in for a "rough ride." Governments would have to progressively separate themselves from the day-to-day management of oil companies, electricity utilities and hydro-electric projects.

He said there were "very speculative but very exciting" proposals for an electricity grid that could link southern Africa through the Straits of Gibraltar to Europe and through Egypt to the Middle East and Russia.

The chairman of the South African National Committee of the WEC, Mr Ian Macrae, said Africa and southern Africa needed to get political structures into place to clearly identify energy issues and establish policies. Membership of these structures should be open to all. The time had come to inject new players into existing structures, and it was maybe time for South Africa to play a bigger role in the Southern African Development Community and the Organisation of African Unity.

South Africa No Longer Interested in Trade Protection

MB1810063994 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2235 GMT 17 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town Oct 17 SAPA—South Africa is no longer interested in trade protection but intends reasserting itself in the world economy, Deputy Minister of Finance Alec Erwin said on Monday [17 October]. He was opening the Africa Oil '94 conference in Camps Bay, near Cape Town, which is being attended by 250 delegates from 30 countries, mostly from Africa.

Mr. Erwin said fiscal and monetary discipline remained fundamental to the country's future economic development. South Africa also realised that its own economic success would be short-lived unless the rest of southern Africa and the continent also developed and official relations with these countries were set up. Private enterprise in South Africa would reach out for joint ventures with the rest of the continent. The role of the South African Government was only to provide the right environment for economic development.

BP [British Petroleum] Southern Africa Chairman Tony Deakin said the synergies between the petroleum industry of South Africa and the South African Development Community region were the key to the successful development of the region's economies.

Delegate Paul Theron, director of the Minerals and Energy Policy Centre in Cape Town, said the South African oil industry was undergoing major change. This arose largely from uncertainty about the appropriate role for government in the industry. In the past the main motive for government policy was the need to maintain a supply of liquid fuel products in the context of the oil embargo against apartheid South Africa. In the post-apartheid era there was a need for a more open and competitive oil industry, Mr. Theron said.

South African Official Urges Increased Use of Nuclear Power

*MB1410144394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1246
GMT 14 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town October 14
SAPA—South Africa should plan to build two more

nuclear power stations by 2030 and to extend the life of Koeberg, Atomic Energy Corporation head Dr Waldo Stumpf said on Friday [14 October].

It would be folly to close down or phase out Koeberg, he said in a paper at the World Energy Council's regional forum in Cape Town. This would make it almost impossible for South Africa to make meaningful reductions in carbon dioxide emission levels and help reverse global warming.

Figures indicated clearly that South Africa should rather have more than less nuclear power in its future generation mix. Using Koeberg rather than coal-fired power stations meant 77 million tons of carbon dioxide, 866,000 tons of sulphur dioxide and 370,000 tons of nitrous oxides had been kept out of the atmosphere in the 10 years of its operation since 1984.

Nuclear energy's 17 per cent share of the world's total electricity production already avoided the annual release of more than 2,000 million tons of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. Maintaining the present mix of energy sources, or phasing out nuclear power altogether, would lead rapidly to disastrous levels of CO₂ in the global atmosphere.

Nuclear power, although still controversial in some quarters, was increasingly being recognised as a cleaner source of power than was assumed to be the case some years ago. South Africa, with its significant uranium resources and its well-run Koeberg station had clearly demonstrated its ability to safely handle this form of generation.

Burundi

Clashes in West Result in 15 Dead

EA1710193594 Nairobi KNA in English 1639 GMT
17 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bujumbura, 17th October (KNA/PANA)—Fifteen people have died since fighting broke out in western Burundi's Cibitoke area, where several houses have been arsoned or looted, according to the first situational report broadcast by Radio Bujumbura today. However, the midday radio bulletin did not reveal the identity of the deceased civilians or the death toll on the military side.

Very little information had hitherto filtered through on the exact situation in that region, which has for nearly four days been cut off from the rest of the world. Informed sources said the government army had taken the attack seriously and reinforced its presence in the area with additional soldiers and armament.

The attackers are believed to be members of the Party for the Liberation of the Hutu People, which is outside the ruling FRODEBU, which won the country's last legislative and presidential elections in June and July 1993 respectively.

Other sources claimed that the majority of the attackers came from camps hosting Rwandan refugees in Zaire, not far off from Burundi-Zaire common border. These sources said the assailants were armed with powerful weapons, although they are said to be about to surrender.

Irked by the lack of official information on the Cibitoke incident, the chairman of the parliamentary group of the ruling Front for Democracy in Burundi, FRODEBU, Corneille Budigiye, blamed the government for its silence "at a time when human lives are getting lost almost everywhere in the country, particularly in cibitoke."

Chad

National Front Secretary Challenges Accord With Government

AB1710132594 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1215
GMT 16 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The peace accord signed on 12 October between the Chadian Government and the Chadian National Front [FNT], an armed opposition movement, has been challenged. Dr. (Alarit Baschar), FNT secretary general, stated that (Mahamat Saboum), the front's member who signed the 12 October agreement with the government, was not mandated to do so by his movement. Dr. (Alarit Baschar), whom you will hear presently, spoke this morning with Jean-Claude Frank Medome:

[Begin (Baschar) recording] We do not agree with this agreement because that man, (Mahamat Saboum), is a

former FNT officer who committed a crime and is due to stand trial so he has no power whatsoever to talk on behalf of the front. As far as we know, he has no one behind him and, considering the fact that we have already made an unsuccessful attempt at reconciliation with the Deby regime, we cannot embark on separate negotiations with that regime without guarantees. We are not against reconciliation, but we want an all-embracing reconciliation that covers all Chad's armed political organizations. [end recording]

It may be recalled that the peace agreement in question was signed at Abeche, eastern Chad on 12 October by Abass Ali, a member of the national reconciliation committee set up by the government to pursue peace, and (Mahamat Saboum), whose post was not specified. The signed document made provision for the integration of the movement's combatants and civilian executives in the Army and the civil service, as the case may be, and a cease-fire backed by the freeing of all FNT fighters detained in Chadian prisons.

Rwanda

Foreign Minister Vanishes With Large Sum of Money

LD1710131794 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 17 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] No one in Kigali knows the whereabouts of the foreign affairs and cooperation minister who left on a mission abroad with a large sum of money. The money entrusted to the minister, who was part of the presidential delegation to Washington and New York, was intended for financing the Rwandan embassies [as heard] in the United States.

Foreign Minister Reported Missing

AB1710134594 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1230
GMT 17 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] We have just learned that the Rwandan Government is, since this morning, without any news of Jean-Marie Vianney Ndagijimana, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, who left for a mission abroad with a huge sum of money. The money was entrusted to Jean-Marie Ndagijimana, who was a member of the presidential delegation to Washington and to the UN General Assembly session in New York. The money was to have been put into the accounts of the Rwandan Embassies in the United States, Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu's office stated. The embassies have not received this money and Mr. Ndagijimana has not given any sign of life since the return of the presidential delegation, the prime minister's office added, expressing concern for the minister's life.

Premier Reiterates Legitimacy of Government

LD1410184394 Brussels La Une Radio Network in French 1700 GMT 14 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The Zairean and Rwandan prime ministers met in Brussels yesterday evening.

Kenga Wa Dondo and Faustin Twagiramungu discussed the presence of over 1 million Rwandan refugees in the eastern part of Zaire. Rwanda is satisfied with the concrete results of this meeting. However, prior to this meeting, the Zairean prime minister questioned the representativeness of the Rwandan Government. Francois Reckmans met Rwandan Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu, who pointed out that his government included ministers from both ethnic groups and was legitimate:

[Begin recording] [Twagiramungu] As far as we are concerned a government was set up, it did not emerge from elections like other governments, including the Zairean Government. However, the question he asked was that of a multiethnic government. I cannot honestly [word indistinct] this argument. The Hutu majority is sufficiently represented in this government. What we would like in Rwanda is not a Bahutu government, but reconciliation. What we would like to see too, is power sharing. This renders us different from other legitimate governments in Africa. I believe that we are doing better than the other governments.

[Reckmans] What are the concrete results of your meeting with the Zairean prime minister?

[Twagiramungu] Extremely positive. He told me that Rwandan assets in Zaire were now safe and will be returned to us. He also stressed to me that there was no military training for soldiers of the former regime, and that Zaire will take every possible step to distinguish them, to set them apart from refugees. He also told me that we might even consider a visit to the refugee camps in Goma. [end recording]

Zaire

Fuel Price Rise Linked to Counterfeit Bank Notes

AB1610131094 Kinshasa Voix du Zaire in French 1800 GMT 15 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The increase in the pump price of gas is thought to be linked

with the fall in value of the new zaire. The Zairian currency sold this week at between 2,500 and 2,700 new zaires to the dollar, compared with 470 new zaires to the dollar four months ago, when Prime Minister Kengo wa Dondo assumed office. The plunge in the Zairian currency could be due, of late, to the pouring out of uncontrolled quantities of new zaire notes into the money market. Some sources talk of an impressive number of cartons of bank notes being lodged at dawn or late at night at the homes of foreign exchange brokers. This information, surely, should be taken with a pinch of salt. However, what remains absolutely true is that the presence of whole cargos of (?bank notes) was reported on two occasions at Zairian airports. In all, 45 metric tons were uncovered following tip-offs, out of which 13 metric tons seized at Mbandaka were lodged with the Bank of Zaire.

Premier Kengo Returns Home, Meets Mobutu

AB1610205394 Kinshasa Voix du Zaire in French 1800 GMT 16 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Prime Minister Kengo wa Dondo has returned home. According to our correspondent, Kipolongo Mukambilua, the prime minister returned to Zaire through Gbadolite Airport today after visiting Europe and America. The prime minister has left Europe for Africa aboard an Air France aircraft and stopped over in Bangui, Central African Republic, from where he boarded another aircraft, Challenger, which flew him back to Gbadolite. Why did he land at Gbadolite? The answer is very simple. It was to meet with the head of state, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, who is the first official to be briefed on the outcome of his mission abroad. The discussions that began today between President Mobutu and Prime Minister Kengo are to continue tomorrow.

Buthelezi Addresses Chiefs; Zulu King Opposes Meeting

MB1510165894 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2308 GMT 14 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Ulundi Oct 14 SAPA—The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] should consider boycotting next year's local government elections if the position of Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini and his kingdom is not secured, IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi said on Friday [14 October].

He told a gathering of KwaZulu/Natal tribal chiefs in Ulundi, in his capacity as "traditional prime minister of the Zulus," the position of the king and the Kingdom of KwaZulu had not been secured by international mediation immediately after the April elections, a condition for the IFP's participation in the poll.

Everywhere he went, he said, he urged people to prepare for the local elections. But, he added: "I really do not see how we can do so without these outstanding matters being sorted out."

Mr. Buthelezi said the role of traditional leaders should not be eliminated in local government restructuring. "Either we accept that traditional authorities are the primary local structures charged with the administration of traditional communities, or we accept signing the death sentence for traditional communities," he said.

The meeting was called to give chiefs an opportunity to discuss proposed provincial legislation defining their functions.

King Goodwill was on Thursday said to be opposed to the meeting. African National Congress MP Chief Zibusu Mlaba, regional leader of the Congress of South African Traditional Leaders [Contralesa], said the king was furious about the meeting and Contralesa chiefs "as loyal subjects" would not attend. He said only the king had the authority to call a meeting of chiefs. "We can't allow people to hijack this process," he said.

Chief Mlaba said the king would not attend the meeting because he would be expected to hear discussion on the traditional authorities bill before having had the opportunity to read it. He claimed the meeting was a bid to get chiefs on the side Mr Buthelezi in the wake of his apparent split with the king.

Later on Thursday Chief Ngubane countered by saying the bill had to be first discussed by chiefs before being presented to the king. He said he was convinced he was doing the right thing in consulting chiefs first.

In a statement on Friday, Chief Ngubane said the meeting had been well attended. A government spokesman said the king had not arrived at the meeting by 1600.

W. Cape Premier, ANC Ministers Begin Negotiations

MB1710161094 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1400 GMT 17 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Western Cape premier, Mr. Hernus Kriel, and ANC ministers in his cabinet began negotiations on the dispute that led to the ANC's withdrawal from the cabinet. Earlier, local ANC leaders held talks with the national leadership of the ANC. The ANC decided to boycott the activities of the cabinet last week because they claim that Mr. Kriel was making unilateral decisions on appointments. Mr. Kriel rejected the claims. He said the dispute was a result of a power struggle within the ANC.

Durban City Council Unanimous on KwaZulu/Natal Capital

MB1710200394 Johannesburg SABC CCV Television Network in English 1900 GMT 17 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Durban City Council has unanimously agreed that Pietermaritzburg should remain the legislative capital of KwaZulu/Natal. The council said it would be far too expensive to move all the facilities. It was also decided that a council delegation should present their case to the public sitting of the Cadman Commission, which is in Durban over the next two days to hear arguments from different bodies.

Mbeki on Protecting Culture, State of Economy

MB1610164394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1356 GMT 16 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg Oct 16 SAPA—The government was "firmly committed" to protecting everyone's language and culture in the country, Deputy President Thabo Mbeki said on Sunday [16 October]. Speaking at the Johannesburg Institute of Social Services' (JISS) diamond jubilee celebration in Johannesburg, Mr. Mbeki said there was presently a debate centred on Afrikaans. There were claims that removing old structures such as the statue of former prime minister Dr. Hendrick Verwoerd was degrading Afrikaans culture. He said the government was committed to transforming the apartheid system into a non-racial, non-sexist and prosperous society. This was a challenge.

Another challenge was for the government to create a non-racial public service "which is a difficult and problematic task, but it has to be addressed if we are to produce a true non-racial society."

"The creation of a non-sexist society is another challenge. We need to seriously address the question of gender inequalities in the country."

Mr. Mbeki said the government of national unity had inherited an economy which "is in a very bad shape and which could not meet the basic needs of the people." One of the disadvantages of the South African economy was

that it relied on big corporations, while countries like Japan and others had their economic growth centred around small and medium business. "We need to assist and create a strong small and medium business if we are to have economic growth in the country. We need to deracialise the economy too," he said.

Mr. Mbeki said JISS—a social welfare organisation catering for family and child welfare, street children, mentally handicapped children and the aged—was central to the future of the country. "It is inspiring to hear that the organisation (which was originally formed in 1934 as the Johannesburg Indian Social Welfare Association to address problems of the Mayfair Indian community) has moved away from serving one racial group. I understand that JISS is now a non-racial organisation which will help in the creation of a non-racial society. This is central to the RDP (reconstruction and development programme)," he said.

Earlier, Mr. Mbeki was given a red carpet welcome by JISS members led by Chairman Essop Bhana. Mr. Mbeki officially opened a new JISS centre in Mayfair to mark the organisation's 60 years of social service.

Survey Shows Average Wage Increase 10 Percent

*MB1810054294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2033
GMT 17 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg Oct 17 SAPA—The average wage increase was 10 per cent by September compared to 9.75 per cent for the second quarter of the year. This was shown in the latest wage settlement survey undertaken by Andrew Levy and Associates' labour researchers. The survey based its results on wage settlements at more than 500 companies in 30 sectors, covering about 2,000,000 workers.

The survey's results showed companies were more proactive in tabling counter-demands. "In a number of instances companies have been able to get agreement on issues such as a peace obligation clause, a change in medical aid contributions, change in the implementation date of wage increases, the granting of exemptions for small business, the introduction of productivity improvement agreements at company level, flexibility over the Christmas shut-down period and the removal of long-leave benefits."

For the remainder of the year settlements would still hover around the 10 per cent mark and in some cases could move as high as 11 per cent. "The upward pressure on wages is likely to continue until well into the next round of wage negotiations," said Andrew Levy and Associates.

Police Issue Statement on Illegal Arms Indemnity

*MB1710184294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1802
GMT 17 Oct 94*

[Statement issued by the South African Police on the SAPA PR Wire Service on 17 October]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] An indemnity regarding illegal arms and ammunition came into effect on 15 October 1994. This coincided with the National Day of Safety and Security. Various political figures, including the president, Mr Nelson Mandela, gave prominence to this day. Appeals were made by all that the community should cooperate with the police and that those in possession of illegal arms and ammunition should heed the call and hand the weapons over to the police.

The following weapons and ammunition were handed in country-wide:

- Revolvers and pistols—6
- Rifles—10
- AK-47 rifles—3
- Shotguns—4
- Hand-grenades—3
- A total of 71 rounds of ammunition of various calibres

The South African Police are encouraged by the fact that these weapons were handed in. However, we would like to urge those who still have illegal weapons at their disposal to come forward and make use of the indemnity.

The assurance is given, in terms of the indemnity, that persons handing in such weapons need not fear prosecution. The indemnity expires at midnight on Friday, 21 October 1994. Any person who, after that date is found in possession of any illegal or unlicensed firearm, will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

Human Rights Group: Political Violence Drops in KwaZulu

*MB1810081594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0741
GMT 18 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Durban Oct 18 SAPA—At least eight more people were murdered in KwaZulu/Natal over the past 48 hours, police said on Tuesday, raising the toll since Friday [14 October] to 28. The latest killings were single incidents throughout the greater Durban area and scattered across the province.

Among them were two men found dead in separate areas in Babanango, Northern KwaZulu/Natal on Sunday. One of the men was found shot dead behind a shop counter. There were no details of the second killing.

While this weekend was particularly bloody, the latest murders follow a report from the Human Rights Committee [HRC] that political violence appears to be on the decline in KwaZulu/Natal. The HRC's monthly focus on the province, released this week, said the September killings of 66 people were the lowest monthly record since January 1992. At the height of conflict this year 338 people were killed in April.

"At least 1,415 people have been killed in political violence in KwaZulu/Natal so far this year. During the

same period last year 1,442 people were killed," the HRC said. Most of the killings this year occurred in the run up to the April elections. Since elections the HRC maintains, most murders have been prompted by criminal action. The HRC said the bulk of September's killings occurred in the greater Durban area and on the North Coast.

Ministry Denies Report on Toxic Waste

MB1510182794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2351
GMT 14 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pretoria Oct 14 SAPA—The Ministry of Environmental Affairs and Tourism on Friday said a weekly newspaper's report that Minister Dr Dawie de Villiers planned to allow foreign countries to dump toxic waste in South Africa was "a blatant lie."

It said in a statement the report, under the headline "Dump Your Gunk," was "presumably aimed at inciting emotional conservation groups to take action."

"What actually happened was that the department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism published a draft policy on the management of toxic waste for public comment in the Government Gazette of 30 September," the statement said. It was "out of the question" that Mr. De Villiers would have hidden motives in publishing the draft policy. The government was committed to transparency and wide consultation in determining policy, "as has been applied in this case."

The statement said South Africa had recently joined the Basel Convention to manage cross-border transport and dumping of classified toxic waste. The process of developing a comprehensive management system had begun with the publication of the draft policy. Interest groups had been invited to submit their comments and proposals on the draft within 30 days.

The statement said a number of precautions against toxic waste had been implemented through legislation. Also, minimum requirements and regulations for dumping sites had been developed and released last month for public discussion and comment.

Specific draft regulations had been prepared to restrict the movement of toxic waste and to facilitate the administration of the Basel Convention. These would be published for general comment before the end of the year.

South African Press Review for 17 Oct

MB1710122194

[Editorial Report]

WEEKEND STAR

Call for Action Against Illegal Immigrants—Johannesburg WEEKEND STAR in English on 15 October in its page 10 editorial notes the government must deal "quickly and decisively" with the flood of illegal immigrants. Government's responses so far have

been "tentative." "This might be explained by the ANC's mindfulness of its historical debt to African neighbours and its reluctance to embrace any kind of influx control, given what those measures meant in the past." But action taken "will inevitably have to be firm." "If the sore is left to fester, people will take steps themselves. And that action will inevitably be brutal."

THE STAR

White Dutch Reformed Church Decides To Unify—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 17 October in a page 12 editorial welcomes the decision by the "white (NGK [Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk; Dutch Reformed Church]) synod to seek unification by the sister churches" that make up the Dutch Reformed family. The NGK had been divided "along racial lines." The other churches in the group are the NG Sending Kerk, the NG Kerk in Africa, and the Reformed Church in Africa—"historically for coloureds, blacks, and Indians respectively."

Illegal Weapons Indemnity 'Misplaced'—Optimism about the offer of police indemnity for illegal weapons is "misplaced" according to a second editorial on the same page. "Only law-abiding people who want to get rid of illegal weapons actually hand them in." "Any appeal to a sense of shame among criminals is unlikely to succeed. The only way of halting the crime spiral is to appeal for assistance from the community which can often identify criminals and knows how they operate. Also essential is more rigorous policing, including community-based operations, increasing the size of the SAPS [South African Police Service] and stepping up patrols. And for tougher penalties from the courts."

SOWETAN

Mandela, Buthelezi Joint Presence at Rally 'Overdue'—The weekend rallies in support of the police and against crime were also marked in the Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging, PWV, by the "overdue joint appearance of President Nelson Mandela and IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] President Mangosuthu Buthelezi on the same platform promoting an end to violence," says a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 17 October. The two leaders joining hands and "the presence of ANC and IFP supporters harmoniously cheering their leaders and waving party flags, were highly symbolic. It is a message of tolerance and peace which we hope was picked up by supporters of the ANC and IFP elsewhere."

BUSINESS DAY

Criticism of PWV Temporary Housing Plan—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 17 October in a page 10 editorial notes that PWV Housing Minister Dan Mofokeng has proposed a new "temporary settlement" strategy on housing to "run parallel with the grandiose one which has been retarded by economic reality." PWV Premier Tokyo Sexwale and

Mofokeng "present themselves as the leaders with the vision to provide good housing 'to the people.' In reality, the latest version of their policy means establishing thousands of 'temporary' settlements in order to counter land invasion threats. They will then be able to devote the bulk of their resources to providing four-bedroomed homes for those with relatively greater resources, leaving their poorest constituents living in no-hope, squatter camp ghettos." The way to tackle the housing issue is "not to create high hopes which, when unfulfilled, carry the danger of an angry backlash against the very government leading the initiative and attempting to shoulder the burden of implementation. Mofokeng will, eventually, be forced to concede the error of his ways."

RAPPORT

Culture of Disorder—"Everyone who means well for the country's future is deeply disturbed by the stumbling efforts to get a united new national defense force going," says an editorial on page 22 of Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans on 16 October. "But the spectacle of thousands of MK [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing] fighters deserting their camps is unfortunately only one symptom of a lack of discipline which reaches far and wide in an apparently seriously disturbed South African society. The same culture of disorder manifests itself almost daily in endless strikes, continual collapse of law and order, and the on-going refusal to pay rent and service charges. What the new South Africa needs above all else is the realization by everyone that only a determined team effort can save the country from economic deterioration and never-ending factional friction and division." But, argues RAPPORT, "The irony is that almost all the disruptive actions come from the ANC's power base." "Order and discipline are a prerequisite if the country wishes to survive successfully. But it must begin with the ANC itself."

Constitutional Court Has 'ANC Taint'—"It would benefit South Africans to greet the appointment of their first constitutional court with a healthy measure of cynicism," says columnist Z.B. du Toit in an article on page 22 of the same issue of RAPPORT. "This court will undoubtedly be the target of attempts at political manipulation, if that is not already the case. People are already asking why so many overt ANC supporters have been appointed, as well as a number of others with strong ANC sympathies. They also point out that all the judges were appointed by President Mandela and his ANC-dominated cabinet, or by the Judicial Services Commission, where ANC sympathisers also have a firm majority. Afrikaans-speaking people should have particular reservations about the new court, precisely because their language is at present coming under more and more pressure. There are only one or two Afrikaans speakers in the court." It is vital, says Du Toit, that "the court, as interpreter of the constitution, must exercise its task of defusing conflict impartially. All points of difference will inevitably end in the court." "The unmistakable ANC taint which the court already has sets it at a disadvantage in the struggle to gain the trust of those opposed to the party. That is why the constitutional court will, from the outset, have to realize that it will not be accepted as a kind of untouchable oracle by all segments of the population. Its judgments will be heftily criticized and therefore it must now already resign itself to this prospect," or else, he concludes, "there lies ahead for both the court and the broad community an extremely frustrating time."

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Angola

UN Envoy Confirms Agreement Reached at Lusaka Talks

MB1710194394 London BBC World Service in English
1830 GMT 17 Oct 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] If all the signals coming out of Lusaka today are correct, the Angolan peace talks are as good as over. The negotiations mediated by the UN envoy Alioune Blondin Beye have dragged on since November last year in a bid to get the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government and the [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebels to agree to share power even though the fighting inside Angola has been intense in recent weeks. Tonight, Blondin Beye called a press conference to talk about how much progress has been made. Joe Mwinga was there, and he telexed this report:

The Angolan Government and UNITA this evening concluded 10 months of peace talks here with the signing of two agreements on national reconciliation. The two sides are now scheduled to ratify the Lusaka protocol sometime this week, followed by a formal signing of the peace agreement before the end of the month. Announcing this at a press conference, the UN mediator, Alioune Blondin Beye, said that the 10-point agenda of the UN-brokered peace talks has been concluded to the satisfaction of both sides.

He said the agenda comprised four military, four political, and two legal issues. The military issues were the reestablishment of a cease-fire, the withdrawal of UNITA troops from their positions, the unification of the two armies, and the disarmament of the civilian population. The political issues included national security, as provided by the police force; national reconciliation, including power-sharing; the completion of the electoral process; and a UN mandate in Angola during the transitional period.

Beye said a cease-fire would become effective 48 hours after the signing of the Lusaka protocol. He declined to give a time frame for the signing of the agreement, saying there could be last minute hitches. He, however, emphasized that the UN was looking in terms of days, not weeks.

UNITA Spokesman Says Main Points of Agreement Completed

MB1710191894 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 17 Oct 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] There has been a good deal of speculation today in Lusaka that the Angolan peace talks are as good as over. They have dragged on since

November of last year, but UN mediator Alioune Blondin Beye has persevered with his efforts to get the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government and the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebels to make a power-sharing deal, even though the fighting inside Angola has intensified over the last few weeks. On the line to Lusaka, Dan Isaacs asked UNITA's chief negotiator Jorge Valentim if a peace deal has now been signed.

[Begin recording] [Valentim] Indeed, today is a great day for Angolan peace talks. I think that we have finished the main subject of our agenda, which we started last year. Now, in these 48 hours that we have in front of us, we will just discuss the calendarization, timetable of all events of our protocol.

[Isaacs] Now we have heard many times from the Lusaka talks that you have nearly reached agreement. Can we take it you have now reached agreement on all points concerning the agreement with the government?

[Valentim] Indeed. We have nothing more to discuss. We have finished our main subjects. What we have now is just to write down the timetable of sequence of all events—how will it happen according to the program.

[Isaacs] It seems that there is still a way to go. How long will that take?

[Valentim] No, it is not long way to go, 24 hours or 48 hours.

[Isaacs] So, you are saying that within 24 hours or 48 hours there will be a timetable, including when the cease-fire will come into effect in Angola?

[Valentim] You see, the cease-fire now, a formal cease-fire is when we sign, but necessarily afterward will come the meeting of chiefs of staff. We hope the chiefs will not come here in Lusaka in battlefield clothes. Therefore, they must declare a de facto cease-fire.

[Isaacs] So you are saying that there will be a formal cease-fire once the agreement has been signed. When will that take place?

[Valentim] Seventy days after the signing of the document.

[Isaacs] To explain in simple terms what you have in that degree, once this document is signed, will there be UNITA members returning to Luanda to take up positions within parliament or within a transitional council?

[Valentim] Yes, Parliament, central government, in the Army and police, and provincial government, local government, and other commercial organizations. Therefore, it will be full participation of UNITA in all levels.

[Isaacs] Is Mr. Jonas Savimbi, the UNITA leader, aware of all the events happening? Has he approved this?

[Valentim] We are not negotiating without a mandate. We are people who get the mandate, and we have our way of communication with our leadership.

[Isaacs] And what about the situation as far as Huambo, which is UNITA headquarters at the moment. What will happen to that under the agreement?

[Valentim] The government will nominate a governor. We will have a vice governor. We will have the mayor, and we will participate in all institutions of Huambo.

[Isaacs] So, finally, Mr. Valentim, we are expecting an agreement to be signed extremely soon, with just the final details to be wrapped up. When is that going to happen?

[Valentim] I want to be objective. I can say soon, and after we will reach, I will announce. If I say one week or five days, maybe I will be wrong, maybe it will be less. Therefore, I prefer to say soon. [end recording]

Government Spokesman Pleased

LD1710232794 Lisbon Radio Renascenca in Portuguese to Europe 2200 GMT 17 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The Angolan Government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] have concluded the Lusaka protocol, only the timetable of its implementation needs to be worked out. [passage omitted] The mediators have given the two negotiating teams a proposal for the timetable which is to be studied until tomorrow morning. Mario Ribeiro reports:

[Ribeiro] The political discussion of the Lusaka protocol has ended. [passage omitted] The UNITA spokesman in Lusaka, Jorge Valentim, told us that only military points need to be discussed; only then will Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Jonas Savimbi sign the protocol.

[Begin Valentim recording] We hope that this meeting will take place in a climate of peace. There must be a cease-fire. The chiefs of staff cannot come here in their boots and army fatigues and carrying their machine-guns to sit here and negotiate. They have to come in a diplomatic way, so there must be a de facto cease-fire.

After the meeting between the chiefs of staff, then there will be the formal signing of the protocol in the presence of guests, which we hope will occur soon. [end recording]

[Ribeiro] For Higino Carneiro, spokesman for the Angolan delegation, the outcome of 11 months of negotiations is very positive.

[Begin Carneiro recording] What you have witnessed here is the confirmation of our work which lasted a long time, and I believe that what remains must be concluded in order to constitute a single package. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Botswana

Chief Justice Declares Masire Presidential Winner

MB1710105894 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1038 GMT 17 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The following is an extract from the declaration just made in the high court at Lobatse by the chief justice, Mr. Moleleki Mokama:

Whereas it is provided under Paragraph D of Sub-Section 3 of Section 32 of the Constitution of Botswana, that the returning officer shall declare to be elected as president any presidential candidate for whom support has been declared in accordance with Paragraph A of Sub-Section 3 of Section 32 by not less than such a number of persons elected as members of the National Assembly in parliamentary elections, as corresponds to more than half the total number of seats for elected members in the Assembly, now therefore, I, Moleleki Didwell Mokama, chief justice and returning officer for the presidential election, in pursuance of powers vested in me by Paragraph D of Sub-Section 3 of Section 32 of the Constitution, do hereby declare Dr. Quett Ketumile Jonny Masire duly elected as president of the Republic of Botswana.

Signed, M.D. Mokama, chief justice, returning officer.

To Be Sworn In 19 Oct

MB1710170794 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1610 GMT 17 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The newly elected President of the Republic of Botswana, Sir Ketumile Masire, will be inaugurated on Wednesday, 19th October at the National Assembly grounds. A statement from the clerk of the National Assembly says the president will be sworn in by the chief justice, Mr. Moleleki Mokama. The speaker of the National Assembly is inviting the newly elected members of parliament [MP's], all the previous MP's of the last parliament, and the general public to attend the ceremonies.

Masire Comments on Election Outcome

MB1710205794 London BBC World Service in English 1830 GMT 17 Oct 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] With a handful of seats still to be declared from Saturday's [15 October] general election in Botswana, the ruling democratic party, the BDP [Botswana Democratic Party], has retained with a much reduced majority. The main opposition party, the BNF [Botswana National Front] are tipped to end up with 13 seats in the 46-seat parliament, four times as many as they had before, and it looks like the government are going to face a much more confident opposition, even though the BDP still hold the presidency. In Gaborone,

Emily Carsreel has been speaking to the president, Sir Ketumile Masire. She asked him how he felt about losing so many seats to the opposition.

[Begin recording] [Masire] In a way, it's good for the country. Everybody will be putting his shoulder to the wheel and trying to make sure that another fellow doesn't do better than he does, and thereby the country will benefit.

[Carsreel] But the fact that the opposition has won a large number of votes illustrates a large measure of dissatisfaction with the ruling party.

[Masire] I don't know if.... [pauses] dissatisfaction, yes. As you know, we are going through a recession, and, as you know, a lot of people are out of work. Certainly, they should blame it on the ruling party, but you and I know it is because there is a world recession, which is hardly really the responsibility of one government. It is a countrywide thing, a worldwide thing.

[Carsreel] But then the ruling party hasn't only done badly in the towns where a lot of unemployed people live, but it has also lost for the first time a number of votes in the rural areas, which has traditionally been its strongest support base.

[Masire] Yes, I suppose. We live in the same country, and the rural areas, they are to a large extent also influenced by the towns.

[Carsreel] There is some talk that you may step down after these elections. Could you explain to me what you intend to do?

[Masire] No, I have to discuss everything with my central committee first. There is nothing that I can say I am going to do or not do here.

[Carsreel] Do you feel, though, it might be time to let somebody else take power?

[Masire] It is not a matter I have to decide alone. I have to decide with them.

[Carsreel] But there is a possibility, then, that after these elections you may step down?

[Masire] I can't rule that out, nor can I confirm it.

Further on Parliamentary Election Results

MB1710191094 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1610 GMT 17 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] With all but two results of the parliamentary elections still to be announced, the Botswana Democratic Party [BDP] has won 25 of the 39 parliamentary seats being contested. The Botswana National Front [BNF], which is the only other party with seats in the 40-member National Assembly, has so far secured 12 declared seats. The BDP president, Sir Ketumile Masire, has been already declared president of the Republic of Botswana.

The BNF, which had only three MP's [members of parliament] in the last parliament, has increased its representation substantially by grabbing most of the newly created parliamentary seats. The BNF emerged winners in almost all urban areas of Gaborone, Lobatse, Selebi-Phikwe, and Francistown West, conceding only Francistown East. The BNF also fared well in local elections in towns and may have a majority of mayors in the country. The BNF also fared well in the Kgatleng, kilometers from the capital city.

Three cabinet ministers (?failed) in the elections, they are Mr. Raymond Molomo for education minister and BDP candidate for Kgatleng West; Minister of Natural Resources and Water Affairs Mr. Archie Mogwe, who was standing for the BDP at Kanye; and Mr. Kematlamang Morale, who was contesting the Selebi-Pikwe Constituency for the BDP. He is the minister of agriculture.

The BDP, on the other hand, consolidated its position in the central and northern parts of the country by grabbing so far all except two parliamentary seats there. Of the newly created constituencies, the BDP has won four in (Linsolletau), Francistown East, Barolong, and Palapye. The BNF, on the other hand, won the two Kgatleng constituencies of Gaborone Central and Gaborone West, Francistown West, Lobatse, and (Mogodisane).

Results from (Mogodisane) were announced less than one hour ago, and they are as follows: (Mokhetse Gasiphula) of the BNF got 3,177 votes, (Kabo Moraeng) of the BDP got 2,931, (Faile Loarola Ditedi) of the (Refelila) Botswana Party got 73 votes. (Gasiphula) won by a majority of 246 over the BDP's (Moraeng). Parliamentary elections for Thamaga was postponed following the death of the BDP candidate in the area, former Vice President Mr. Peter Mmusi.

Correspondent Reports on Outcome of Parliamentary Elections

MB1710205994 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 17 Oct 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Although almost all the results now in from Saturday's [15 October] elections in Botswana, the ruling party, the BDP [Botswana Democratic Party] has won itself another majority in parliament, and that means President Masire gets another term in office. But the opposition have won a few more seats as well, as Emily Carsreel reports from Gaborone:

While the election campaigning itself may have been low key, the results have brought some surprises to the people of Botswana. I see many standing on the streets, holding their radios close to their ears to catch the latest results read out loud on the government airwave.

The ruling Botswana Democratic Party may have won the great majority of seats in the rural areas, where their traditional support [word indistinct] That comes as no

surprise. But the opposition, as well as winning many urban constituencies because of unemployment and allegations of government corruption, have also made inroads into some previously [word indistinct] BDP seats away from the towns. Several ministers have now lost their seats, although the president does have the power to appoint four extra people to Parliament.

Governing Botswana will now be a very different story, with a strong opposition in parliament for the first time in 28 years. The latest results give the ruling party 25 seats and the opposition 11. The people of Botswana will be watching closely to see if the presence of the Botswana National Front will force the ruling party to act on questions of concern to many voters, such as the growing numbers out of work, as well as the presence of laws which discriminate against women. [end recording]

Two Wards Likely To Have Reelection

MB1710205694 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1910 GMT 17 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Two local government wards in the North East District, (Zoyinshambe) and Mapoka, are likely to go through elections again in the near future following technical problems in Saturday's [15 October] general election.

The (Zoyinshambe) ward ballot boxes were not counted after the returning officer, Mr. Israel Zebe, announced that the BNF [Botswana National Front] candidate for the North East, Mr. (Baleyipi Mbambanyi) had complained that voting discs for his council candidate there were not displayed at (Gungwe) polling station. The ward was contested by three parties: the BNF, the BDP [Botswana Democratic Party], and the BPP [Botswana People's Party], but only discs for the BDP and BPP were provided at (Gungwe) polling station.

In Mapoka, a reelection might be called because of a tie in the poll results. The two candidates for the ward fielded by the BDP and the BPU [Botswana Progressive Union] each received 272 votes. The outcome was reported to the supervisor of elections.

Mozambique

Dhlakama: Frelimo Plans To Rig Elections

MB1610210694 Maputo TVM Television Network in Portuguese 1800 GMT 16 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Mozambique National Resistance leader Afonso Dhlakama has said that if his suspicions about fraud are confirmed, he will not accept the election results, even if the international observers consider them to be free and fair. According to Dhlakama, what counts is what has really happened and not what international observers say. Dhlakama also said that people are ignoring Renamo's complaints and will therefore not understand what will happen after 27 and 28 October. He said he will not stand for any nonsense after 16 years in the bush. He said, however, that he does mean he will resume war.

Dhlakama began by accusing the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Central Committee of planning to change the election results. He said, beginning 24 October, Frelimo leader Chissano will bribe Renamo members in constituencies as well senior Renamo officials, giving them about \$50,000 each.

Dhlakama said the 4,000 Zimbabweans who have entered Mozambique to vote for Frelimo were located in Vanduzi District, Manica Province. He said they are part of a group of many thousands of Zimbabweans who will vote for Chissano. He promised to present his protest to the National Elections Commission and the Electoral Court today.

He also condemned Frelimo's warmongering maneuvers. He said Chissano is training 9,000 men in Songea, Tanzania, to fight Renamo if it wins the elections.

Shortly before, in Lichinga, Niassa Province, the Renamo presidential candidate stressed that his rival is financing his electoral campaign with illicit money. He said Chissano has spent \$24 million for propaganda T-shirts and cloth material. He added: Where does President Chissano find so much money in such a poor country?

The Renamo leader arrived in Tete Province about four hours ago. Addressing the people who welcomed him, Afonso Dhlakama expressed his conviction of victory. He said Tete residents support him and this is proven by the fact that despite the rain they came out to receive him. Dhlakama also accused the Tete Provincial Government of trying to disrupt his rallies.

Niger

President Dissolves National Assembly

AB1710125894 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1200 GMT 17 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The National Assembly has just been dissolved. Here is a communique from the Office of the President:

The National Assembly, which met on 16 October, passed a vote of no confidence against the second government of the Third Republic to which the president of the Republic has entrusted the selective task of resolving the pressing problems of the moment. In the face of this situation, therefore, the president of the Republic and head of state, after consulting the National Assembly speaker and the prime minister, and by virtue of the prerogative conferred on him by Article 50 of the Constitution, has signed a decree dissolving the National Assembly and decided to consult the sovereign people of Niger. Consequently, the electorate will be called upon, in conformity with the constitutional provisions, to elect a new National Assembly.

New Cabinet Appointed After No Confidence Vote

AB1710203794 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1900 GMT 17 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] [Announcer] Exceptionally, we begin this newscast without headlines and with a communique from the secretariat general of the government. Following the vote of no confidence against the second government of the Third Republic on 16 October, Prime Minister Souley Abdoulaye submitted the resignation of his government to the president of the Republic in accordance with Article 89 of the Constitution. The president of the Republic accepted this resignation and terminated Prime Minister Abdoulaye Souley's appointment by decree.

Moreover, the president of the Republic and head of state today signed a decree appointing Mr. Souley Abdoulaye as prime minister and charged him to propose a new government team. So, we have here in our studio Mr. Boukary Moussa, secretary general of the government, who has come with a communique.

[Moussa] I thank you. On the proposal by the prime minister, His Excellency Mr. Souley Abdoulaye, the president of the Republic today signed a decree appointing members of the new government. Thus, the following nominations have been made:

Minister of National Education, Higher Education and Research	Garba, Djibo
Minister of Justice, Keeper of the Seals	Tahirou, Amadou
Minister of Territorial Administration & Decentralization	Oumarou, Ousmane

Minister of Foreign Affairs & Cooperation	Hama, Abdourahamane
Minister of Communications, Culture, Youth & Sports, Government Spokesman	Hamani, Abdou
Minister of Finance & Planning	Moudi, Mohamed
Minister of National Defense	Labo, Abdou
Minister of Equipment, Housing & Territorial Administration	Laouali, Amadou; Mamane
Minister of Water Supply & Environment	Billo, Soumana
Minister of Commerce, Transport & Tourism	Koulou, Mahamane
Minister of Civil Service, Labor & Employment	Maiyaki, Issoufou
Minister of Industry, Cottage Industry, Small & Medium Enterprises	Ben Wahab, Aichatou; Jido
Minister of Social Welfare, Population & Women Promotion	Mailale, Mariama
Minister of Agriculture & Livestock	Bankoula, Abdoulaye
Minister of Public Health	Labo, Issaka
Minister of Mines & Energy	Boureima, Ousmane
Secretary of State for Communications	Kane, Souleymane
Secretary of State at the Ministry of Finance & Planning in Charge of Planning	Martin, Gabriel
Secretary of State for National Education	Aitok, Mohamed
Secretary of State at the Ministry of Commerce, Transport & Tourism in Charge of Transport and Tourism	Aouta, Mahamane; Zakou
Secretary of State at the Ministry of Territorial Administration & Decentralization in Charge of Decentralization	Zene, Goukouni; Mahamane

MNSD Says Polls Necessary; Supports Ouagadougou Accord

AB1710141094 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1215 GMT 17 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Parties of the new parliamentary majority say they are prepared to go back to the polls if President Mahamane Ousmane decides to dissolve the National Assembly. This, at any rate, is the opinion expressed here by Hama Amadou, secretary general of the National Movement of the Development Society [MNSD]-Nassara, the former ruling party, in an interview with Yannick Laurent Bayala. We listen to him.

[Begin recording] [Amadou] After the various (?negotiations) embarked upon to bring him back to his senses, I believe that President Mahamane Ousmane will dissolve the National Assembly and I maintain that it would be good for him to dissolve parliament and to clearly bring out all the clarifications necessary for the Niger political scene. The entire Niger political class is therefore prepared to go back to the polls. Personally, I believe the majority of political parties do not wish to go back to the

polls but this has become a necessity and, as far as the MNSD-Nassara is concerned, we sincerely want him to go ahead to dissolve the National Assembly because that would enable us to subsequently prepare for an early presidential election.

[Bayala] As the main opposition political party in Niger, how did you receive the news of the Ouagadougou peace accord? The government has fallen alright but do you challenge the gains made in the Burkinabe capital?

[Amadou] We are very satisfied with the peace agreement signed with our brothers of the rebel movements, and you can rest assured that as far as the MNSD-Nassara and the new parliamentary majority are concerned these accords will be scrupulously complied with and we will ensure that lasting peace returns to our country. We rely on our brothers of the rebel movements to explore, together with us, the necessary form and substance of the accord to enable it to be implemented without let or hindrance. We are prepared to discuss it very openly, and I am convinced that together we will find the path of peace. [end recording]

Nigeria

General Abacha Dismisses Finance Minister

AB1710213694 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 17 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The head of state, General Sani Abacha, has relieved Mr. Kalu Idika-Kalu, the minister of finance, of his ministerial appointment with immediate effect. A statement signed by the secretary to the government of the Federation, Alhaji Aminu Saleh, says necessary arrangements have already been made to cover the assigned responsibilities of the minister.

Before his first appointment to a federal cabinet, Dr. Kalu had served as finance minister in the then Imo

State. Under the Babangida administration, Dr. Kalu was first appointed finance minister before his transfer to the Transport Ministry.

Possible Reasons Given

AB1810090594 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 0730 GMT 18 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] In Nigeria, the Edo State governor has ordered police to shoot on sight any demonstrator who protests the military regime's political, economic, and social policy. It is against this backdrop of tension that Finance Minister Kalu Idika-Kalu's dismissal was announced. Tunde Fatunde has the details.

[Begin Fatunde recording] No reason was given for the finance minister's dismissal, which diplomatic circles in Lagos find surprising. Various sources report that the dismissal of the finance minister, who was a personal friend of General Abacha, was due to serious disagreements between the finance minister and the conservative wing within the government on the economic and monetary reforms the minister recommended. He had reportedly recommended flexible exchange rates for the naira, especially with respect to the dollar and the pound sterling. Furthermore, the finance minister is reported to have expressed concern about the military regime's extravagance and lack of discipline in public spending.

The finance minister was formerly a senior official at the World Bank and an indispensable intermediary between the Abacha regime and international financial circles. He had reportedly recommended a slight increase in fuel prices to check the accompanying inflation. However, the military junta turned a deaf ear to all his proposals and implemented fuel price increases of more than 300 percent. The finance minister's unexpected dismissal coupled with the lack of a coherent and disciplined economic and monetary policy means that international financial institutions will, for now, not be prepared to grant loans to the military junta, which it badly needs. [end recording]

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